tished in Philadelphis, it would be imposite at this time to remove it. The condition of the National Treasury was such that twenty years would elapse before our debt is paid.

Mr. Hall took issue with Mr. Mcade, that the Philadelphia Mint is capable of the demands on it, and moved to increase the appropriation to it, and moved to increase the appropriation to 330,000. All the amendments offered by many of the preceeding gentlemen were rejected.

Mr. Struens of Pa. offered an amendment, striking out the word New York in the first section, and inserting San Francisco. This he said would test the sense of the Committee, whether there shall be a branch in both places. He opter

there shall be a branch in both places. He op-posed the mint at New York, and did not want to see her have unnatural advantages over other

Mr. Barcos remarked that Mr. Chandler said Mr. Bricos remarked that are characteristic that he held in his hand a letter from a Director of the Mint, asserting that hereafter in ten days from the time of gold bullion starting from New-York, it will be delivered in New-York again, in coin. He, Briggs, had no hesitation in pronouncing that statement of the Director a deliberate falsehood, attered through the gantleman from Pennsylvania, for no other purpose than to prejudice the minds of members against this bill. He (the speaker) was unwilling that his falsehood should travel the usual way. He went to the expense of telegraphing it to Mr. Chandler, for fear it might not be available while the question was under consideration. Thus we find a man holding a subordinate office under the Government prostituting his official position by interfering with the legislation of the country. If he (Briggs) had it in his power, he would remove that functionary from the place he so foully disgraced. that be held in his hand a letter from a Director

The question was taken on Mr. Strevens's The question was taken on Mr. STEVENS'S amendment, which was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 79, Noes 77. So the section was amended by striking out New-York and inserting San Francisco; and this section was then stricken out—Ayes 87, Noes 34. Several other sections succeeding were stricken out. So the New York Mint part of the bill was destroyed. The California root remains.

nia portion now remains.

Mr. Schenck made an ineffectual motion to amend, leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury to establish the branch at San

Francisco of some other point
Mr. Chandles would say in roply to Mr. Briggs,
who had charged the Director of the Mint with
telling a falsehood, that the Director has never volunteered anything by post or by telegraphic communication. All that he, (CHANDLER,) had read or shown, was in answer to letters, which he had written to the Director.

On motion of Mr. Thomas the remainder of the

On motion of Mr. Thomas the remainder of the Bill was stricken out.

Mr. Bankr offered a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Chandler, which he said would meet the whole emergency of the case. By a law of last Session, provision was made for cutting the gold assayed in California into bars or ingots, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury might adopt. The Secretary has sent out assayers, with directions to cut the gold into pieces worth fifty, one hundred and five hundred dollars, to be received in Oregon and California for five years for all Government demands, but the law provides no punishment for counterfeit-ing, and no punishment of the assayer who makes way with gold. The substitute remedies the de-fect of the law, and will meet the whole emer-

He enumerated the advantages of such regulations—such as safety of transmission and counting.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a few remarks in favor of a Mint in California, when the question was ta-ken on Mr. Bayly's substitute for Chandler's amendment, heretofore offered; and it was agreed to-Ayes 101, Nays 92.
Other amendments were proposed, and declar-

ed out of order. There was much confusion throughout the en-

The Committee rose and the SPEAKER stated the question was on concurring in the substitute

of Mr. Bayly for the bill.

the question was on concurring in the substitute of Mr. Bayly for the bill.

Mr. Syrkong moved to lay the bill on the table, and after ward withdrew his motion, and it was renewed by Mr. Cable of Ohio.

The question was decided in the negative—Yeas 70. Nays 106, as follows:

Avis—Meesta Albertaon, Ashe, Averett, Beale, Bingham, Becock, Boyd, Brishin, Brown of Miss. Burl, Cabell, Calvin, Cartier, Chandler, Colecek, Danner, Dickey, Dimmick, Disney, Dunham, Edmundson, Freedley, Giddings, Gormen, Hamilton, Haraison, Harris of Tenn, Harris of Ala, Hevard, Hosgiand, Holladay, Home, Inge, Jackson of Ga. Johnson of Tenn, Jones, Julan, Kerr, Levic, Luttlefield, Mann of Pa. Mason, McDonald, McDowell, McLambhan, McMallen, McQueen, McWille, Measte, Williaon, Moore, Ogic, Orr. Parker, Reed, Robbins, Jr., Robinson, More, Ga. Johnson of Tenn, Harris of Hompson of Miss. Thompson of Miss. Savage, Stevens of Pa. Strong, Thomas, Thompson of Miss. Savage, Stevens of Pa. Strong, Thomas, Thompson of Miss. Revolution, William, McMisse, Wellborn, Waltieser, Wildrick, Wilmot, Woodward—70.

Navs—Meestra, Alexander, Alen, Andrews, Ashman, Bayly, Boll, Bennett, Booth, Bowits, Bowlin, Breck, Briggs, Brooks, Brown of Ind, Burrows, Caldwell of N.C. Campbell Cury, Clarke, Gole, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Danle, Decerry, Dixon, Dovy, Duer, Eliot, Evans of Md, Danle, Decerry, Dixon, Dovy, Duer, Eliot, Evans of Md, Evanson Ohle, Kowler, Fuller, Gilbert, Galt, Gould, Grinnell, Hell, Helloway, Harris of Ill, Hay, Haymond, Heary, Hibbard, Houston, Howard, Jackson of N.Y., Johnson of Ky, King of R. I., Kenny of N.J., Soa, A. King, Lasere, Morse, Moren, MecCernard, McGongbey, McKlasecte, McLause of Md, Meacham, Morris, Morro, Neissect, McLause of Md, Meacham, Morris, Morro, Neissects, McLause of Md, Meacham, Morris, Morro, Neissects, McLause of Md, Meacham, Morris, Morro, Neissects, Tavior, Taurman, Pack, Underbill, Vinion, Walden, Waldo, Walkins, Wentworth, While, Wright—Ise.

Pen

Pending a division for the previous question

NORTH CAROLINA-Right of Suffrage .- An attempt to extend and perfect the Right of Sufrage to all the White Male Adults (who are now precluded from voting for Senators unless they own res! estate) was lately defeated in the Senate of North Carolina by 20 Nays to 29 Yeas (twothirds re quired). The Globe says the Nays wer all Whigs, and endeavors to propagate the belief that they voted so from hostility to Free Suffrage To show the falsehood of this, we make the following extract from the Address of thirty-seven Western Members of both parties in favor of Constitutional Reform. They say:

"The issue has been fairly presented: Free Suf-

"The issue has been lairly presented: Free Suffrage, or a Free Convention, unrestricted by anything but the Will of the People.

"We have chosen to support a FREE CONVENTION. We opposed Free Suffrage, not because we thought the people ought not to have it, but because we did not like the manner of getting it. We can never sanction the propriety of amendments to the Constitution by Legislative enact-ments. It is true, the Constitution points out that as one of the modes of amending the Constitution but it is wrong, and never can accomplish the object intended by it. Let us see how it is to be carried into effect. A bill is to be introduced into one Legislature proposing an alteration of the Constitution. If it receives the support of three-fifths of both Houses of the Legislature it is to be published, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe, for the information of the people, and is then to be submitted to the next Legislature. They have to pass it again through both bodies by a vote of two thirds of both Houses; and it is ther

a vote of two thirds of solar houses; and it is then
submitted to the people, who may ratify or reject
it, by voting directly upon it at the ballot box.

"Now, is it not perfectly obvious that, by this
mode, the will of a majority—nay, of two thirds
of the people, may be defeated? We have already shown that, after 1852, thirteen Senators
will represent a majority of the people of North will represent a majority of the people of North Carolina. The minority is represented by thirty-seven Senators, any seventeen of whom may defeat the will of the whole State. Is there any principle more thoroughly settled than that a majority of the people have a right to form or reform their Constitution—their fundamental law? All constitutions, it is true, are designed to protect the rights of minorities; it is the shield which guards their rights against all encroachments. But these shields, these guards must come, in the first instance, from the majority. In no other way can 'power be derived from the people only.' Free Soffrage has, it is true, passed the present Legislature; but none but Free-holders yet vote for Senators. This right, which you are teld is an inalienable personal right, and which you are degraded by personal right, and which you are degraded by not being permitted to exercise, is not yet obtained; and we venture to predict you never will obtain it by Legislative action. It is deceptive, and intended to be decepaction. It is deceptive, and intended to be decep-tive. Many persons who voted for it, avowed their determination to go home and electioneer against it. They voted for it to kill a Convention, and congratulated themselves that they had killed

THE LIBEL SUIT.—The Transcript says that defendant's counsel in the case of Troanor vs. Donahoe will sue for a new trial on the ground of vindictive damages. [Boston Times.]

## CITY ITEMS.

In the Board of Alde men last night a resolution was adopted to appropriate \$2,500 to the purpose of celebrating Washington's Birthday; another to obtain a new suite of flags for the City Hall, and for the appointment of a whole host of Commissioners of Deeds. After having accomplished all the small work, the infamous

Gas Contract was put through at race horse speed--In the Assistants nothing of importance transpired but the passage of the new ordinance for the reapportionment of the Police. The official proceedings are crowded out this morning.

THE WEATHER .- It is a dull, cloudy, misty, muddy "spell" that we have-hardly worth describing. A dreary rain threatened: nights cool, but not very cold.

THE OPERA .- To-night the glorious Barber of Seville again, with its genial, exhilirating melodies. Parodi in her new triumph of Rosina, Amalia Patti, Lorini, Beneventano, and-far from the least-Sanquirico, make this Opera one of the most delightful of the season.

To-morrow night AMALIA PATTI, an acknowledged favorite of our musical public, takes her benefit. A rich selection of scenes from Norma will be presented, with the 2d act of Gemma di Veegy, (Signora BARILI-PATTI, as Gemma,) and the 3d act of Marino Faliero. We should have preferred the 3d act of Lucresia to the latter .-Patti should sing her charming Il segreto on her

The Printers held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Tammany Hall yesterday, and unanimously resolved to maintain the new scale of

FIRES .- About 9 o'clock on Monday evening the fancy store of Mr. Frenchard, No. 76 Heade. street, took fire from the bursting of a camphene lamp, which accidentally fell from the hands of Mrs. Trenchard to the floor. Owing to the in flamable nature of the goods, the flames spread rapidly, and goods to the value of \$1,000 were soon destroyed. Engine company No. 27 was quickly on the spot, and succeeded in saving the building from destruction. The loss was covered by in-

The dwelling No. 600 Grand-street was slightly damaged by fire about half past 11 o'clock on Monday morning. The thirteenth Ward police extinguished the flames.

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS .- A highly interesting meeting of this body was held last night-several new Delegates admitted, and a variety of business transacted. Mr. Bailey presided. P. E. Day (Printer) was chosen as a Delegate to the World's Industrial Exhibition in London next

CROTON RESERVOIRS .- The Board of Assistants, last evening, concurred in the resolution o the other Board to purchase land for the erection of an additional Croton reservoir, so as to ensure a supply in the reservoirs, for the City, in case of accident, for 60 days.

The Whig General Committee met pursuant to call, and admitted the "Black" ticket from the Eighteenth Ward. No report yet from the Ninth Ward Sub-Committee. The General Committee adjourned for one week.

The advertisement for a house for Jenny Lind on her return to New-York has been an swered by over four hundred applications. The applicants calculate on her well known liberality in regard to terms.

The deaths at Ward's Island last week were one-twenty-fifth of the whole (326) for the City, or four per cent. The proportion in the City Hospital was a little larger. The total deaths were 27 less than for the previous week.

The Straw and Pamela Sewers will hold a stated meeting at the Carpenters' Headquarters, 179 Wooster-st. on this (Wednesday) evening, Feb. 5, at 71 o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. Wm. V. Barr and K. A. Bailey, are expected to attend; also Capt. Young, and other friends of labor.

Our report of the meeting of the Histori cal Society last evening is necessarily postponed

A TEDIOUS VOYAGE.-The English emigrant ship Laconic arrived at this port on Monday, having been just one hundred days on her passage from Liverpool. She had 215 passengers. This is the longest voyage between Liverpool and New-York that we recollect ever to have heard of. It is confidently anticipated that the clipper ship Sea Serpent will make the voyage to San Francisco within a few days of the time made by

A NEW UP-Town Hotel.-Certain capitalists have made a proposition to erect a new Hotel up town that shall surpass in size and beauty of architecture, any at present in operation in the City. A site has been selected, and some \$170,000 of the necessary funds raised. It is expected to cost somewhere near \$250,000, with the furniture.

New Hours .- It is said that a lady of fashion last week gave a party at which the guests were invited to be present at 2 o'clock, P. M. We do not know what success this innovation met with, but we hope, for the sake of comfort, health and common decency, the example thus worthily given will be followed by many others, until the hour now generally fixed for assembling will be the signal for dispersion. Turning night into day has caused many a City Belle to become the premature tenant of the grave.

CHANGE OF THE POLICE.-In the Board of Al dermen, Monday night, the Committee on Police reported an ordinance for a new apportionment of the Police force of the City. According to the new arrangement, 3 men are taken from the Second Ward, 5 from the Fourth, 15 from the Sixth, and 4 from the Fourteenth. The men taken from these Wards are thus apportioned: 6 men are added to the Third Ward, 3 to the Eleventh, 6 to the Fifteenth, 7 to the Sixteenth, 2 to the Seventeenth, and 3 to the Eighteenth. This new apportionment leaves the Police force of the City

erias atsetinatea:	
Men.	Men
First Ward59	Eleventh Ward48
Second Ward40	Twelfih Ward33
Third Ward	Thirteenth Ward48
Fourth Ward	Fourteenth Ward50
Sixth Ward	Fifteenth Ward46
Seventh Ward	Sixteenth Ward53
Friedrich Ward	Seventeenth Ward3
Ninth Ward 50	Eighteenth Ward 46
Tenth Ward 48	Nineteenth Ward40

Alderman Kelley, of the Sixth Ward got terribly "riled" about the report, and peremptorily declined any longer to serve on the Police Committee. We presume, however, the Committee will still remain in existence.

ROBBERY IN A LODGING HOUSE .- An Irishman named Thos. Stock, residing in Brooklyn, at a late hour on Monday night applied for lodging at a German porter house kept by one Strass, Chatham at. He was shown to a room by Philip Goldstein, the bar-keeper who, as he was much intoxicated, assisted to undress him. He, as he states, had about \$80 in a wallet which was sewed up in his ceat. In the morning he found that the pocket had been cut open and his wallet and money was gone. Goldstein was yesterday arrested by Offi-cer Crosset, but as no evidence was adduced to implicate him in the robbery, he was discharged.

PATENT MERCHANDISE COMPANY .- This Company have adopted their somewhat odd title with a view, by it, to convey to the public some idea of their business. Inventors, manufacturers and purchasers will find their store (240 Broadway, opposite the Park, the best medium through which to obtain or dispose of all new and tasteful articles of utility.

Expelled -In the Supreme Court on Monday the names of George W. Niles and Nathaniel W Roberts were expunged from the roll of Attorneys and Counsellors of the Court. The motion was made by the District Attorney, and nobody appeared on the part of defendants to oppose it.

THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY .- The January report of the Physician of this Institution shows the following operations for the month:

Patients attended at the Dispensaryi,077
Result cured or relieved.         1,586           Vaccinated.         185           Sent to Hospital.         13           Died.         9           Remaining under treatment         47
Males. 751 Females. 1,089
Born in Ireland   1,082     Born in the United States   648     Born in England   38     Born in Scotland   26     Born in Germany   31     Born in other countries   15
Number of prescriptions put up

THE LATE DEFALCATION.—The investigation of the late financial operations of Mr. Tompkins will be continued before Justice Lothrop this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Accidental Death .- Correction .- Mr. Edifor: The report of the death of, and inquest upon John Miller, at 112 Bank st. is false in many particulars, and ought to be corrected in justice to the family of deceased. The fact is, Mr. Miller has been in my employ for nearly six months past, and I have never seen bim intoxicated. The policeman who took charge of the body when ound, testified before the Coroner (there being ne Jury as reported,) that he could not discover liquor upon him. I hope, for the sake of humanity. that editors who have published this perversion of facts, will insert this correction. J. B. Husz.

REAL ESTATE.-The following sales were made

yesterday:  By A. J. Bleecker.
House and lot 107 and 100 Walker at . 45x75 \$9,00
Do do als Waler-al., Italian and an access of the
Do do cor Solut and 1910-81 - 20x100
1 fot cor. 2d-av. and 39th-st., 20x85 1,15
I do adjoiring on av., 20x85
do. do. 29x  0,
1 do. do. 20x85 75
1 do. do. 20x85
1 de on rouge on Coth at Cover
1 do. cor. 10th-av. and 10th-st, 25x100
1 do estatement 23x100
1 do do 25x100
2 do. do. ea. 25x100-\$170 ea 31
1 do do 25x100
1 do do 25x100
1 do. cor. 105th-st., 25x100
5 do on rear on 105th-st. ea. 25x100-\$140 ea 7
3 do. adjoining, ea. 25x100-\$145 ea
2 do. do. \$150 each
5 do adjoining, \$290 each
3 do on rear on 104th-st., ea. 25x101—\$145 ea 45
2 do. wijoining, ea. 25x100 - \$140 oa
4 do. do. ea 25x100-\$141 ea 56
Tub. ub.

We invite the attention of capitalists and hers to the large sale by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at auction, THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, consisting of about fifty building lots, situated on the Second, Tenth and Eleventh ava., and on Forty-fourth, Fortyfifth and Forty-sixth ats., near the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh avs. Also, the houses and lots known as Nos. 293 Eighteenth-st., 39 and 41 Carmine-st., 39 East Twenty-seventh-st and the house and lot No. 29 Oliver-st, near Chat-ham. Maps of the building lots can be had at the Auction Rooms, 7 Broad-st.

JUVENILE CONCERT.-Messrs. Bradbury and Nash's Juvenile Concert comes off at the Tabernacle to-night. These gentlemen are so well known, and their former entertainments so well remembered, that we need only call the attention of the lovers of good vocal music to this annual foast. All who want to see children by wholesale, and to hear them sing sweetly, should be on hand early to secure a good seat.

The Fourth Lecture in the Phrenological Society's Course will be delivered by Dr. E. P. BANNING this (Wednesday) evening, at Clinton Hall. The subject chosen for discussion is the "Human Voice;" and from the known abilities of the speaker, we hazard nothing in say ing that it will be handled in a manner that will repder the ecture both instructive and entertaining his extensive knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology and hindred sciences, Dr. Banning possesses rare powers of illustration, enlivened with occasional flashes of wit, which mable him to invest his lectures upon the dryest scientific subjects with peculiar interest, and to render them attract we to an intelligent audience. Lectures of this description are very much needed at the present time, to arrest the at are very much needed at the present tention of the populace and turn them from trivial and unprofitable entertainments to the Halls of Science, where instruction is blended with amusement, and the mind is strengthened and improved as well as diverted. To all who desire such an entertainment, we commend the Lec ture this evening at Clinton Hall.

Dr. MORRILL will lecture this evening at Knickerbocker Hail, corner of Eighth-av. and Twenty-third-st. at 74 o'clock, on the Stomach, Digestion, Diet, Regimen, How to avoid Dyspepsia, &c., illustrated by the Menikin. A most important and interesting subject. We understand that over twelve hundred persons attended the opening lecture on Monday evening.

STOLEN GOODS.—A female named Hannah Cohen was yesterday taken into custody, charged with receiving a silver watch, several shawls and other property which had been stolen by a girl named Mary Ann Thorp from her parents, about three weeks since, who sold them to the accused. The girl then went to a house of ill repute in Mercer st., where she was found on Monday. She is a fine looking girl, only 14 years of age.

Justice Lothrop committed her and the woman

Cohen for examination.

## Extraordinary Suit.

From the New-Orleans Picsyune, Jan. 25.
THIRD DISTRICT COURT—Before Judge Kennedy.—A suit has lately been instituted in this Court which discloses no little novelty and ro-mance. It appears that Elize Delamour had by her savings as a housekeeper in Paris, France, become possessed of 3,200 francs, and a lot of fur-niture necessary for keeping house. In 1829 she become acquainted with Auguste Vincent Rogers, a journeyman barber, who had at the time not over 500 francs, and they agreed to get married and buy a stock for the hair dressing business, and to connect with it a little shop for the sale of

perfamery, brushes, &c.

She accordingly purchased a shop of the kind,

No. 1 Gretna-st. Paris, for 1,700 france, and took
the unexpired lease of two rooms above it, and commenced to live with Rogers as his wife.— Soon after the purpose of marriage was abandoned. They agreed, however, to live together and carry on their business in partnership, she being charged with housekeeping and selling the goods in the store, while he attended to the hair dress-

After the revolution in July, 1830, business con nected with all industrial pursuits being greatly diminished, it was agreed that Rogers should go to New-Orleans, where his trade offered greater inducements, and after some years should return with the proceeds of his industry, while she should remain in Paris in the charge of the shop.

should remain in Paris in the charge of the shop. Rogers accordingly arrived in New-Orleans in 1831, and in 1832, having been prosperous at his trade, established a shop here. He then wrote for his partner, who sold out her shop and came to join Rogers in this city.

They continued living in New-Orleans until 1836 when Rogers, with the fands of Delamour, established a fancy and variety store, which, in 1842, he sold out on a credit for \$2,500, and they both returned to France. During their stay, however, in New-Orleans, their business having been very prosperous, they made purchases of real estate and slaves, and built houses, expecting to live in France on the revenues of the same. The payment for the stock of goods of the fancy store payment for the stock of goods of the fancy store not being complied with by the purchaser, Rogers returned to New Orleans in 1844 and took it back,

leaving Delamour in Paris.

He sgain sold out in 1847, for \$3,000, and returned to Paris. The purchaser absconded short-

ly after, and Rogers returned again to New-Or leans, and recommenced the business. During all this time, Delamour bore the name of Madame Rogers, and while in Paris continued to purchase merchandise for the store and forward it to New Orleans. All the title deeds were put in the name of Rogers, only on account of the social po

sition of the parties.

Mrs. Rogers avers that in July, 1843, the said Rogers commenced living in New Orleans with a free woman of color, named Eugenie Faget, by whom he now has a child. That since that time his conduct has entirely changed toward her, and that he now refuses to acknowledge her just rights, and seeks to deprive her of the proper acquired by her by many years of industry and devotion to business.

She now sues for the undivided half of the

stock of goods in the store corner of Chatrres and Conti sts. as also for the undivided half of some fourteen lots of ground, two houses, and a lot of

## Valuation of Imported Merchandise.

(The following bill is referred to in our Cou gressional Dispatch (on the 7th page) where one section only is printed.]

gressional Dispatch (on the 7th page) where one section only is printed.]

AN ACT to amend the acts regulating the Appraisement of Imported Merchandise, and for other purposes. Be it enacted, &c. That in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or mershandise imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the Collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual market value or wholesale price thereof, at the period of the exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained; and to such value or price shall be added all costs and charges, except instrance, and including in every case a charge for commissions at the usual rales, as the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which duties shall be assessed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the certificate of any one of the appraisers of the United States of the dutable value of any imported merchandise required to be appraised, shall be deemed and taken to be the appraisement of such merchandise required by existing laws to be made by such appraisers. And where merchandise shall be entered at ports where there are no appraisers, the certificate of the revenue officer to whom is committed the estimates and collection of duties, of the dutable value of any interchandise required by existing laws to be made by such appraisers, the certificate of the revenue officer to whom is committed the estimates and collection of duties, of the dutable value of any interchandise required by existing laws to be made by such appraisers, the certificate of the revenue officer to whom is committed the estimates and collection of duties, of the dutable value of any merchandise required to be appraised, shall be deemed and taken to be the appraisement of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, four

DISASTER.-The schooner Charles Smith, Capt. Disaster.—The schooler Charles Sinkh, Capit.
Pere Tilghman, left Centerville on Tuesday last
for Baltimore, with 1,900 bushels of grain, and on
Wednesday evening struck a reef of Queenstown creek during a heavy gale, sprung a leak and
soon filled with water. The captain and hands
were driven to the deck, where they remained
without food or fire, exposed to the pieroing sold
and waves beating over them till ten o'clock on
Thursday morning, when a boat from the steamer
Hugh Jenkins was sent to their relief. The wind
blowing a gale prevented the long boat from reblowing a gale prevented the long boat from re turning to the steamboat, and soon after she lef the schooner began to fill with water, all on board were driven to the ice, and, with the greates bazard, broke their way ashore. Mr. Jas. Tilgh man, of Centerville, and a number of others started to their relief, and found Capt. Pere Tilgh man and five hands ashore exhausted and badl frosted. Five colored persons were still on boar the schooner badly frosted. Greatly to the credi of Mr. Jas. Tilghman, he broke the ice to th schooner, and taking some of the colored person on his back, carried them ashore. The schoone is greatly injured, and will probably be lost. [Centerville (Md.) Times.

COUNTERFEIT TEN CENT PIECES .- A vast nun ber of ten cent counterfeited coins have, we ar-told, been issued from a secret mint in Connect cout. They bear the dates, respectively, of 1847 and 1848, are well executed, and are passed without any difficulty. The principal feature proving their spurious character is the absence of the circlet of stars around the figure of Liberty, which the genuine ten cent pieces have. These bogus coins have been tested, and found to be a mixture of metric easily fundle with a plating of silver. of metals easily fusible, with a plating of silver.

## CENSUS RETURNS

FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, Ending June 1st, 1850.

We give below the complete Census Returns of the fourteen Counties, composing the Southern District of New-York. It will be observed that the aggregate Population of the District under the present Census is 1,108.718 - against 745,853 in 1840; being an increase of 362,865 in ten years. The following note from the U.S. Marshal explains the Tables:

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, & Southern District of New-York New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1541.

To the Editors of The Tribune:
Sir: The abstract furnished you this day of the United States Census of the Southern District of New-York to June 1, 1850, gives the number of Population, Deaths, Farms, Places of Industry and Dwellings in every town within this District excepting the small town of Dunning, in Ul-ster Co. which has not yet been returned. The population of this District, comprising fourteen Counties, in 1840, according to the State Manual, was 746,867. The population on the 1st of June, 1850, was 1,106,718, showing an increase

of 361,851°, or nearly 50 per cent in the last 10 years. Hop-ing these statistics may be of interest to your readers, I am, Sir, respectfully yours, &c.
H. F. TALLMADGE, U. S. Marshal, S. D. of N. Y. [ \* In making up our Tables of Comparison with the Census of 1840, we have followed the figures given in the "American Almanac" for the year 1842, in preference to the New-York State Manual referred to by the Marshal the Returns in the latter being manifestly incorrect in a number of instances. Hence the slight discrepancy be. tween the statements of the Marshal and the aggregates given in the following Tables ] NEW-YORK.

Towns	Popula-	Deaths.	Farms.	of Ind'y	lings.	1840.
N. Y. City	515,394	23,221	60	3,387	37,730	312,710
		COLUM	MBIA C	0.		
Towns.	Popula tron.	Deaths.	Farms.	Places of Ind'y	Dwel- lings.	Pop. in 1840.
Kinderhook Hilladale Ghent Stockport Claverack Claverack Taghtsadic Gallatin Ancram Copake Chsthan Canasn N Lebanon Austerlitz HudsonCity Greenport Germani'wn Clermont Livingston	2,123 2,295 1,766 1,655 3,208 1,540 1,540 1,570 1,652 38 59 1,941 2,300 1,874	18 54 19 19 35 23 11 10 24 34 38	198 191 180 777 477 203 125 126 121 112 265 175 207 4 106 86 134	9	622 \$32 \$32 \$32 \$279 561 \$265 \$280 639 967 \$75 \$36 \$153 159 \$17	3,512 2,470 2,553 1,779 1,815 3,656 1,674 1,544 1,770 1,567 2,536 1,967 2,536 1,231 2,199
Total	43,004	526	2,528	211	7,036	43,252
		DUTCI	IESS C	20.		
Towns.	Popula-	Denthe.		Places of Inf.	Dwel lings	Pap. in
Red Hook. Pine Plains Glinton H binebeck. Po'keepsie.	1.416 1.795 2,816	. 5	179	10 9 10	541 240 350 532 1,896	2,829 1,334 1,830 2,659 10,906

2,364 2,278

Dever Washington Beekman Pawlings Urlon Vale. Legrange. Fishkill. Mian. North-East. Hyde Park. Stamford

1,720 1,552 1,941 9,240 2,610 1,764

1,555 2,426 2,158

54,994

1,185 3,299

		GREE	NE C			
Towns.	Popula-	Desile.	Farms.	Places of Ind'y	Direct-	Pup.
Jewett	1,451	12	161	23	261	
Lexington	2,263	14	214	13	905	5,31
Cutekill	5,454	353		49 34	938 519	2,01
Windnam	2 842	11	185		3811	2.41
Prattaville	1:089	27	113	24	355	1.81
Cairo	2,831]	31 34	308 152	34	511	2,38
Athens	2,986 1,289	- 5	1.473	21	251	-
Durham	2,500	29 42			456 386	2,38
N. Baltimore Greenville	2,242	39	268	28	4154	2,33
Coxenchie	5,741	91	280	68	583	3,53
Total	33,124	382	2,694	439	5.779	30,44
	14	KIN	98 CO.			
Towns.	Popula	Deaths	Farms.	Places   of Ind.	Dwel-	Pop 10 184
Williamskiik	50,786	368	- 00	174	3,836	5,09
Breoklyn	96,850	2,053	71	396	10,197	36,21
AND ALLESS HAVE A	2,129	26 26	63 54	00	172	1,28
Gravesend Fiatbush	1,064	45	69	00	189	2,09
Flatlands	3,176	312	32	00	409 555	1 99
Bushwick	3,739	62	28	- 6	_	1,29
Total	38,899	2,892	3671 GE CO	5761	15.627	47.61
	Papa-	No.		Pinces Ind't'y.	Dwell-1	Pop.
T. 1888.	_	Deaths.	-	-	ings.	in 1840
Newburgh	11.417	157	318 153	48	610	8,93 3,92
N. Windsor.	2,457	34	192	21	379	2,48
Montgomery	3,933	29	267	49	632	4,199
Morrel	4,292	70 61	279 426	51 51	768 918	5,11
Warwick Bl'm'g Grove	4,902 2,184	48	1.59	31	394	2,39
Crawford	1.9191	00	195	061	316	2,07
Wallkill	4,942	24 11		17	909	1,37
H'mptonb'gh Chester	1,343 1,642	12	87	001	214	455
Goshen	3.150	49	1391	15	516	3,88
Minisink,	4,985 4,882	19	501 128	32	976	5,69
Mount Hope.	1,512	16	1.46	8	563	1,56
Total	57,164	633	3,479	383	9,685	50.73
		PUTN	AM CO	-		
Towns.	Popu a	Deaths	Farms.	Pinces of Ind'y	Dwel-	1840
Philipstown	5,060	164	130	24	738	3,81
Putnam Vally	1 1 628	39	164 227	17	298 407	2.26
Carmel	2,442 1,567	16	146	15	291	1.83
Kent Patterson	1,371	1 17	139	10	269	1.34
South-East			176	22	365	1,910
Quilley	1	-	- 000		2 (23	
Total	14,134		NS CC	-		14/04
	Fops-1	1		Places (	Dwel	Pop. i
Tonax	PASSOUL ET	Darths	Enems.	of ted.	lings	1,440
Newton Finshing	2,207	17	332 227	19	1,035	5,05
Owner Bay.	6,900	91	514	16	1,286	5,86
N. Hempal'o	4,291	38	297 726	14 33	1,622	3.84
Hempstead . Jamaica	4.247	140 48	234	7	700	3,78
20.00	-	_		89	6,231	30.22
Total	56,8321	574	2,330		0,231	INT. 44
T	Copula-j		OND C	Places		Pop. i
Torras	tion	Deaths.	Farma	of ind,	lags.	1840
Custleton	5,389	765	31	16	777 462	4,27
Southfield	4,022	140 64	38 65	104	618	1,61
Weatheld	2,945	30	81	78	502	2,31
Total	15,068	939	215	206	2,859	10,96
-	P	OCKL	AND (	0.		
Towns.	Popula	Destine.	Farms	Pinces of Ind.	Dwell-   ings.	Pop. 1
	tion.	and the same of	162	-	774	2.71

N. Hempstead .	4,291 8,811	58 140	297 726	14 33	759	3.891
Jamsica	4,247	48	234	7	760	3,741
Total	36,832	574	2,330	89	6,231	30,224
	F	HCHM	OND C			
Torres	Copula-	Deaths.	Farma	Places of ind.	Dwell-	Pop. in
Custleton	5,380	765	31 38	16	777 462	1,619
Southfield	4 022	140	65		618	2,745
Northfield Westfield	2,945	30	81	78	502	2,326
Total	15,068	939	215	206	2,859	10,965
-	1	OCKL	AND C	0.		
	Pepula			Pinces	Dwell-	Pop. in
Тонав	tion.	Destin.	_	of Ind.	1029-	1940
Orangetown.	4,769	80	162	91	774	2,77
Clarkstown .	3, 11	28	229	34	1,004	3,449
Hamapo	3,197	41	311	16	69%	3,222
Total	16,905	249	184	145	3,011	11,975
		SUFF	LK C	Э.		
	Popula		law	Places		Pop. in
Terren.	tiem.	Farms.	Dantis.	of Ind.	lings	£840.
Brookhaven.	8,597	127	571	36	1,504	7,050
Smithtown	1,972	35	111	00	342	1,992
Islip	2,602	. 35	88		475	1,909
Huntington.	7,451	146	355	17	1,297	6,562
Riverhend	2,541	44	257	17	482	3,907
Southeld	4,723	10	S87 371	17	1,165	6,205
S'thampton .	6,402	114	34	00	70	379
Shelter isl'd. E. Hampton.		25	163		423	2,076
				-		32,469
Total	-	SULLI.			4,100)	1 34,5170
	Popula	D. C. MARIN	1		Dwei- I	Pop. in
		Dintha	Farms.	Ind'atry		1840.
Towar.	tion.	Deguns.	Column 1	ALC: UNKNOWN	-	
Bethel	2,087	23	231	30	347	1,483
Bethel Cochocton	2,087 1,670	23 10	231 130	30 14	547 304	1,483
Bethel Cochecton Callicoon	2,087 1,670 1,981	23 10 8	231 130 140	30 14 30	347 304 330	624
Bethel Cochecton Callicoon Thompson	2,087 1,670 1,981 3,193	23 10 8 84	281 130 140 289	30 14 30 47	347 304 339 347	624
Bethel Cochecton Callicoon Thompson Liberty	2,087 1,670 1,981 3,193 2,611	23 10 8 84 25	291 130 140 289 241	30 14 30 47 44	347 304 320 347 461	614 1,569
Bethel Cochecton Callicoon Thompson Liberty Lumberland.	2,087 1,670 1,981 3,193 2,611 2,639	23 10 8 34 25 30	251 130 140 289 241 174	30 14 30 47 44 49	347 304 330 347 461 454	616 1,569 1,205
Bethel Cochecton Callicoon Thompson Liberty Lumberland. Rockland	2,087 1,670 1,981 3,193 2,611 2,639 1,175	23 10 8 84 25 30 13	291 130 140 289 241	30 14 30 47 44	347 304 320 347 461	62. 616 1,569 1,205 826
Bethel	2,087 1,670 1,981 3,193 2,611 2,639 1,175	23 10 8 34 25 30	291 130 140 289 241 174 71 186 210	30 14 30 47 44 49 23	347 304 330 347 461 454 198	624 1,569 1,205 826 1,681 1,782
Bethel. Cochecton. Callicoon. Thompson. Liberty. Lumberland. Rockland. Newesink. Fallsburgh.	2,087 1,670 1,981 3,193 2,611 2,639 1,175 2,281 2,636 4,107	23 10 8 34 25 30 19 14 12 76	291 130 140 289 241 174 71 186 216 195	30 14 30 47 44 49 23 34 46 22	347 304 320 347 461 454 198 412 449 697	62. 616 1,569 1,205 826 1,681 1,782 3,418
Bethel	2,087 1,670 1,981 3,193 2,611 2,639 1,175 2,281 2,636	23 10 8 34 25 30 19 14 12	291 130 140 289 241 174 71 186 210	30 14 30 47 44 49 23 34 46	347 304 320 347 461 454 198 412 449	

Neversink	2,281 2,696 4,107 715	14 12 76 13	186 210 195 22	34 46 22 22	412 449 697 102	1,681 1,782 3,418 433
Total	25,090	258	1,889	361	4,351	15,629
		ULST	ER CO	-		- 12
Towes.	Popu- lation.	Deaths	Farma.	Places of Ind	Dwel lings	Pop en 1840.
Ringston. Olive. Marhletown. Rosendale Marhletown. Platekill Shaw angunk. Wawarsink. Saugerties Woodstock. Shandaken. Hurley. Esopius. Lloyd New Paltz. Rochester.	1e,252 2,710 3,839 2,418 2,404 1,998 4,730 6,439 1,056 2,819 2,900 2,005 2,729 3,174	49 84 162 51 34 35 26 25	194 214 287 96 169 209 405 335 325 175 203 142 190 233 240	66 16 25 17 17 13 28 78 78 18 34 52 8 20 23	1,577 459 631 483 483 553 601 1,209 1,436 224 324 324 325 527 873 573 579	5,824 2,023 3,813 2,523 2,125 3,866 6,216 1,456 2,301 1,456 2,301 5,406 2,674
Total	58,959	947	3,506	511	10,106	45,822

	W	ESTCI	LESTE	R CO.		
'Towns'	Popular tion.	Deaths.	Farms.	Places   of Ind.	Dwel   lings.	Pop. it
Cortland	7,758	146	200		1,069	5,08
Yorktown	2,273	33	216	10	401	2,81
Somers	1,723	24	147	5	305	2,00
North Salem	1,335	22	112	. 8	237	1,66
galalseO	4,938	73	#8	36	617	
New-Castle.	1,800	21	151	16	309	1,52
Bedford	3,209	22	265	35	568	2,82
Poundridge.	1,488	25	129	6	265	1,40
Lewishoro.	1,609	12	147	10	308	1,61
WhitePlains	1,414	16	52		188	1,08
Greenburgh	4,290	24	166	23	651	3,35
North Castle	2,191	- 37	83	31	361	2,05
Mt. Pleasant	3,324	111	155		463	7,30
Scaradale	342	2	29		53	25
Rye	2,583	17	61	19	385	1,80
Harrison	1,261	14	81	1 4	204 368	1,13
Westchest'r	2,492	33	155	27	545	4,15
Yonkers	4,160	80	85	21	593 684	4,000
West Farms	4,456	70	D47	24	76.	776
Pelham	577	25	200	( 2)	366	1,81
N. Rochelle.	2,458		95	0	268	1,50
East Chester	1,679	28 11	91	7	144	1,30
Mamaron'k.	928	11	91	- '	144	4,41
ACC 1100	20 007	201	2.807	995	9.755	48 686

Constitu	No. of	Popula-	Desthe	Farms.	Places of In'stry	Dwal lings
New-York Columbia Dutchess Greene Kings Orange Putnam Queens Rockland Richmond Suffelk Suffelk Westchester	19 19 19 13 7 15 6 6 4 4 9 11 17 23	515,594 43,604 58,964 33,121 138,899 57,164 14,134 36,632 16,965 15,067 36,826 23,090 58,259 58,257	23,221 526 1,185 582 2,892 633 289 544 249 939 543 256 947 821	60 2,528 5,219 2,694 367 3,479 990 2,330 684 215 2,387 1,889 5,536 2,597	3,587 211 415 439 576 383 92 39 145 206 96 361 511 305	37,731 7,666 9,531 5,773 15,627 9,685 2,423 6,231 3,011 2,383 6,766 4,351 10 106 3,755
Total 14 Con.	154	1,108,718	33,250	46,825	7,296	129,335

Total, S. Dis., 1,108,718

FIRE.—The large wooden bilding, occupied as a Steam Planing Mill and Sash and Blind Factory, head of Atlantic Railroad wharf, was destroyed by fire last evening, together with a considerable amount of valuable machinery. The building belonged to Mr. George Pearson. The lower floor was occupied by one of the Norcross Planing machines, owned by Olivar M. Whipple, of Lowell, and ron by Messrs. Alexander Barbour & Son.—The second floor was occupied by Mr. Rideout for door making and fancy sawing, and the third floor by Mr. Edward Elmer for sash and blind manufacturing. There was a large quantity of stock in process of manufacturing in the building. Some of the sufferers were partly insured.

[Portland Advertisor, 34.

	Exhaustion of the Soil.
12	The folio wing appeal by Prof. Mapes in his Working Farmer mbodies truths of
	- Illabina Farmer
3	the very gravest and most pressing impor- tance. We are now annually exporting
9	tance. We are now annually exporting
3	
7	soil, and thus lavin a the foundation of fu-
	ture poverty and famile. It is all wrong
6 9	for a nation to export W heat, Corn, Cot-
9	soil, and thus laying the foundation of fu- ture poverty and famine. It is all wrong for a nation to export Wheat, Corn, Cot- ton, Tobacco, &c. by who sale as this
6	Country is now doing, importing
	very little that can add to the productive
1	capacities of the earth; but to pursue this
4	suicidal course and at the same time neg-
3	lect and waste those elements of fertiliza-
9	tion which we do not export, as too many
5	of our farmers now do, is madness-destruc-
	tion. We talk of the rapidly increasing
•	wealth and productiveness of our Country,
-	rarely considering that every year is de-
	priving the soil of properties essential to
5	thrift which millions of dollars would not
2	replace. One of the most careful, thorough
	and extensive observers we know estimates
	the Soil of this Country as now worth, in
	the average, Five Hundred Millions of Dol-
	lars less than it was when Plymouth was
	first settled by Europeans; for although a
	few spots have been increased in fertility
	since then, the great body of the cultivated
.	soil has been permitted to deteriorate until
	immense tracts which would once bear
	bountiful crops of Wheat will not now re-
,	turn the seed, and whole States which
3	would once have averaged forty bushels of Corn to the acre would not now average
3	fifteen bushels. And yet the ruinous pro-
5	cess goes on, unheeded by the great mass
	and unresisted except by the few. Shall it
	be left unchecked until whole States are
	exhausted and gradually depopulated?-
5	Hear Prof. Mapes's forcible appeal:
5	EXHAUSTION OF THE SOIL
-	Title Ill our statemen awake to the naces.
4	when will our statement as a fundamental source of our national prosperity? So long as we have more land in the Far West to cultivate, the wear- ing out of that in the older States seems to be
	more land in the Far West to cultivate, the wear-
n	ing out of that in the older States seems to be

Erhaustion of the Soil.

looked upon as a matter of little consequence. The older States with all their best lands in cultivation, do not at this time raise half the quantity The older States with all their vation, do not at this time raise half the quantity of wheat they raised a few years ago; and the consumers in the Atlantic States are paying nearly as much for transportation on a large proportion of their breadstuffs, as the farmers who grow it receive for their grain. The wheat-crops of New York are less than half per acre what they were 30 years ago, and still no efort is made to disseminate the necessary information for arresting the evil. Stern necessity has rendered such action as we shall soon require in this country, imporative in Europe Ohio no longer surprises the seaboard farmers by large crops, and the same course of cropping and modes of tillage which have impoverished the lands of the older States, are daily producing similar results in the Far West. Many farmers are still living and carting manures upon their poor still living and carting manures upon their poor farms, who in the Mohawk and Genesoe Valleys threw their manures into the river when younger—this removal of manures from the vicinity of their stables and throwing it into the river was called a Bee, and the Winter time was chosen for this swicidal frolic. Whole neighborhoods would this succidal frolic. Whole neighborhoods would get together with their teams and sleds for this purpose, and the same practices are now followed in the Wabash Valley: the tributaries of the Mississippi and other rivers are suffered to drain the very essence of our future prosperity, and to convey it to the ocean. Nature's laws tell us that the decay of the crops of one year furnishes the raw materials for the creation of those of the next year; but we must retain the results of this decay, and not suffer them to part from us—present individual enterprise being answered, must not cause us to forget the debt we owe to posterity—and that we have no moral right to permit the ultimate constituents of plants, the agricultural camtal of our country, to find its way to the ocean, or into the ocean of atmosphere, by sheer ignorance and negligence. It may be assheer ignorance and negligence. It may be au-swered that Europe, when necessity demanded, found the means of restoring her worn out soils to fertility—this is true; but how will the same means continue through all time? If it had not been for the importation from our Continent of breadstuffs, raw materials of all sorts, guano, saltpeter, cubical niter of Peru, and other materials, the results of which, by decay and by direct appli-cation to their soils, recovered their lost ultimate cation to their sons, recovered their lost attacked constituents of plants, they would long ere this have suffered from famine. Every bushel of corn, bale of cotton, barrel of resin or other commodity we now send to Europe, and which are consumed there, places just so much of the ultimate constituents of plants in their soil for continued and removes it and repeated reproduction, and removes it from ours. If the importations were at all equal to the exportations, or if we took the same care as they do of what we have, or import, our ex-haustion would be slower; but as it is we are haustion would be slower; but as it is we are rapidly parting with our capital, never to return. The ultimate constituents of vegetables pay at least one hundred per cent profit when reused for producing new growths, and this may be repeated almost yearly; but part with them to the ocean through our rivers, and they are lost forever. All this may appear very farcical to the casual observer, but nevertheless it is true; and the felling off of our cross is only unobserved from onserver, our nevertheess it that a state the falling off of our crops is only unobserved from our great area of territory and consequent continuance of supplies. Should we be contented to render it necessary each year to bring our supplies further from the seaboard? Or should we

an improved condition? and thus, by cheaper products, be able to compete with Europe as manufacturers, &c.
Individual farmers may continue to move West
as they wear out their lands; but as a nation,
what effect must this have on our general pros-

adopt the proper means to produce an excess by keeping our Eastern lands in their present or in

perity?
It may, be answered, that as our enterprising farmers look for better lands, the tide of emigration, composed of European agriculturists, will take their places, and thus restore the old lands by European styles of farming. If the best farmers of Europe were among those who come, this might be true; but those who understand their business seldom migrate; It is the laborers only who come to us, the more intelligent and better who come to us; the more intelligent and better educated remain at home.

We have but one remedy, and that is entirely within our reach. Let our legislators spend part of the nine-tenths of the whole national income which is now paid by farmers in placing proper instructions within the reach of those who till the land—and that, too, in a way to be immediately effective. We must not wait to who till the land—and that, too, in a way too immediately effective. We must not wait to remedy the difficulty by educating the rising generation; we must inform the many what is doing by the few who are successful as agriculturists. Some farmers raise 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and some raise 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, but these are the one in tentions of the series of the series among the corn to the acre, and some raise 50 busines of wheat to the acre, but these are the one in ten thousand. Send competent persons among the ten thousand to tell them how the one manages his crops—let any well educated practical man be called from his plow, and employed solely in collecting and disseminating information, and instead of raising large crops himself he can cause a thousand others to do so. Every farmer should hear such a lecturer at least once in each year; and should have an opportunity of propounding questions for his examination—such teachers would soon know what the farmers required, and could obtain the information for them from other and more successful practitioners. It need not be urged that farmers will not listen to accredited teachers; we have lectured in many counties in New-Jersey for three years, and in those where we first lectured most evident improvement has ensued. Farmers cannot leave home, and hence do not learn of the improvements of the day unless they occur in their own immediate neighborhoods—nor will they have confidence in the recipes of mere book-makers; they must see those who would teach them, and have an opportunity by listening, and questioning, to form their own estimate of their